Step Therapy and the Consequences of Delays in Cancer Care





This is David.

David has been diagnosed with metastatic prostate cancer. He also has type 2 diabetes that he has a hard time controlling.



David's doctor prescribed **treatment A**.





But David's insurance company has a **step therapy** protocol where he has to try **treatment B** before they will cover **treatment A**.



David's doctor **appealed** to the insurance company to skip **treatment B** because it can increase blood sugar in patients with diabetes, making **treatment A** the better choice for David.



While David waits to hear about the appeal, which could take weeks or months, he has two choices.

He can wait for the insurance company's decision on treatment A.

But while he waits his cancer may grow and impact his long-term survival.



Or he can take **treatment B** while he waits. But it might cause his **blood**

sugar to go up, which could cause other problems that send him to the doctor or hospital.



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This is Mary.

Mary has been diagnosed with stage II cancer in her left breast. Five years ago she had a similar diagnosis in the right breast.



Mary's doctor prescribed **drug A** to prevent the nausea she often has after chemotherapy.





Mary's doctor **appealed** to the insurance company to skip **drug B** and **drug C** because these drugs were not able to control her nausea and vomiting during her earlier breast cancer treatment, making **drug A** the better choice for Mary.



While Mary waits to hear about the appeal, which could take weeks or months, she will most likely have to deal with **nausea** and **vomiting** during her treatment.

This may cause **weakness** and **dehydration**, which could send her to urgent care or the hospital and possibly cause a **delay** of her next chemotherapy treatment.



